[Written for the Notre Dame Scholastic.]

The Things of God.

BY ELEANOR C. DONELLY.

I.
Hearken to the King of kings:
"Wouldst thou do no wrong,
Render unto God the things
That to God belong,
Glory, Judgment and Revenge,
These to Me belong!"

II.
"Glory? Naught of pride should lurk
In thy flowing ways;
Naught of self or creatures lurk
In thy fruitful days.
Unto man, the willing work,
Unto God, the praise.

III.
"Judgment? Who are thou, indeed,
Judging free and foul?
Only One alone can read
Secrets of the soul.
To the Judge, the judgment cede,
He will right the whole.

IV.
"Vengeance?" Saith the Lord: "Tis Mine,
My behests obey;
Unto Me thy cause resign,
Kneel, forgive and pray.
Glory, Judgment and Revenge,
These are Mine for aye!"

The American Constitution.

JOHN G. EWING.

Amongst the American people there has always been a
double tendency, one to throw the power into the hands
of States, making our National Government but an agent,
the other to consider the States as having received all
power from our National Government. This one is the
accomplishment of disunion, the other that of centraliza-

No sooner had the men of the Revolution left the scenes
of public life, than the question of the real constitution of
our Government was mooted, and ever since has it been
the attempt of wise and far-seeing men to keep in check
the National Government.

From 1825, the tendency of our people was in favor of the
first opinion laid down. Our nation then endeavored to
explain our Government as founded on a personal democ-
and inherent in the individual. The feeling and craving
in man to be free and independent of all things is a natural
and universal one. He wishes to do whatever he will, to
go wherever he may please, and to have none his master.
He would call power and liberty one and the same. He
would call the individual the source of power. When
put in practice, this theory gives the despotic monarch,
the aristocracy, or the personal democracy, when confined
to a few or extended to all. This was the olden democ-
cracy of Jefferson, the democracy of egotism. Govern-
ment, according to it, is founded on a compact of individ-
uals, who prior to its formation were equal and sovereign.
Into Convention do these sovereigns go, and form the nation.
Hence as a corollary, whenever they will the individuals
may revolt, and the proponents of this theory held by the
right of revolution.

The States, said the Jeffersonian, went into the Conven-
tion free and equal sovereigns. They established as an
agent a National Government, which they endowed with
certain powers, and then came from the Convention still
free and equal, with the right at any time to revoke the
powers delegated. Such was the doctrine of the Constitu-
tion as propounded by Calhoun. Webster, his great oppo-
nent, attempted to answer him. His noble argument is
well known, and while correct in his explanation of how
our fathers interpreted the Constitution, he was logically
wrong and faulty. He never attempted to deny that the
States when they entered the Convention were free and in-
dependent sovereigns, but he contended they founded a
National Government to which they ceded their powers,
and to this Government they were obliged to yield obedience.
They went in free and equal sovereigns, and they came
out with their sovereignty shorn, so said Daniel Webster.
Calhoun, with his great and logical mind, showed most
clearly that Webster was wrong, and that if they went in sov-
ereigns, as he contended, and Webster allowed they did,
they must have come out sovereign. The sovereign States
could not form a sovereign State unless by merging their
sovereignty into it; and this they cannot do by compact,
for the moment the States cease to be sovereign, then the
compact is void, as is a contract on the death of the con-
tracting parties. They cannot cede to nothing, for that is
not to cede. No State sovereignty can be formed by com-
 pact, for an agreement or a compact supposes the parties
agreeing or contracting to retain their power. The sover-
eign States of America, said Calhoun, could therefore, since
they went into Convention equal and sovereign, have made
but an agreement, and must have come out still sovereign.
Hence is our Union but a Confederation, a mere rope of
sand. Calhoun conquered in logic, but the instincts of the
people were against him. The stern arbitration of war was
needed, and in the crushing defeat of the late Rebellion we
had a lasting blow dealt to the doctrine of State Rights. It can no longer be considered a doctrine before the people. It has passed away.

But a new danger has arisen, that of Centralization. Starting in the Abolitionist, it would destroy the States and overlook the rights of individuals. Back of all territorial bounds, and of individuals, does the Abolitionist look, and there profess to see humanity governing individuals, states, governments and laws. When Humanity, that great uncertainty, calls, he holds he can trample on all. He heralds the democracy of pantheism, of humanity, the socialism of our New World. He destroys the powers of the State and merges them into the Union. He would eliminate all inequality whatever. Starting from negro freedom, he went to negro suffrage; to-day he calls for woman-rights, to-morrow for equality of all property and wealth, and then for the abolition of all rank and station. He would lose man in mankind. As applying his theory to our nation, he encroaches on the rights of the States, and would call them but agents of our General Government. The tendency of a portion of our people has been such, as witness the disregard of the rights of Southern States by President Grant. Many sanguine and crafty reasons are brought forward for its defense, as the requisitions of unity of action and plan. One of the latest phases of this tendency is the wish to place the control of the education of our people in the hands of Congress, thus concentrating in the National Government a great and mighty power.

Such have been the two tendencies of our nation. Let us but look at its Constitution in its reality. Was Webster right in his assertion that the States went in equal and sovereign to the Convention? If so, Secession was true. Is the power of the States derived from the General Government? If so, Centralization is true. These are questions of fact, and should be examined as such. If in fact the people of the States were one, in right they were one also, and the doctrine of secession was wrong. In the Declaration of Independence they declared themselves free and independent States, but not severally independent. They fought as united, and they were recognized by all powers as United States. Severally they had never exercised the powers of sovereign States. They fought for and won their independence united, and have since existed as the United States, that is as States sovereign in their union, but not in their separation. In the Articles of Confederation the States are called United, and the people, though divided into separate States, were known and recognized as but one. The Constitution more emphatically reads, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union," etc. The sovereignty was in the people, as organized into United States. All power is in the people collective, not the people individual. So all sovereignty is in the States united, not separated.

The Convention as representing the people organized into States framed a Constitution and formed two Governments, one general, the other particular. The united people and the United States existed before the Constitution. They are prior to the National and State Government. The being existed before its expression. The powers of the National and State Government came from the people organized into States yet forming but one nation. Such is the true theory and interpretation of our Government. It prevents Secession while destroying Centralization. We form a Union, not a Confederation. One nation, but a united one. We can have no States without the Union, and no Union without the States. The doctrines of State Secession and of National Centralization are both wrong. The first is founded on individual right to power, and is barbarous in its inception. The second is founded on humanity as possessing all rights, and the individual as being naught but a slave of the State, and is but the other pole of barbarism. The collective not the individual are the rulers in our land, and that people is one but organized into States. The grand perfection of our Constitution is placed in the distinction of State and National powers, and the derivation of both, under God, from the one people of the United States.

We must distinguish between the United States and the Government of the United States. The last is formed, the first was not. The United States are supreme, but the Government is limited. Take our Constitution, and read its first clause—"We, the people of the United States," not "We, the States," nor "We, the people." They are one people united, but organized into States. Take the Articles called of Confederation, and yet there we read, not of Confederation, but of United States. The States are not States without the Union, and their sovereignty dies the moment they leave it. The United States were before the Constitution, for they framed and gave powers not to the United States, but to the Government of the United States. The powers conferred by the Convention of '89 were granted to two Governments, one grand and the other particular: or rather to two sets of agents. This division of the powers of Government is our guard against Roman Centralization and feudal Disintegration. Disintegration had its day in Secession, and Centralization can succeed no better. Our system is not founded on antagonism of classes or estates, and is no system of checks and balances as is that of England. It divides the powers of Government and yet secures unity of action. The general relations and interests are under the control of the General Government, and the particular under the care of the State. Each is supreme in its sphere. They are co-ordinate, and, standing on the same level, receive all powers from the same source. Each is supreme and independent as regards the other, and is subject but to the Convention of the one united people of the United States.

The Song of the Spittoon.


Argan.—Ah! oui! vraiment? C'était mensonge.

—Le Rêveur. Malgré Lat. [In the following lyric poem, the ordinary Italian musical terms are used to give an idea of the style of performance which has been found most effective for each stanza. The Aria to which it is most readily adaptable is that which three summers ago came into vogue with the popular song entitled "Perhaps she's on the Railway."]

Chorus (Spittoon).—to be sung after each verse:

Perhaps it was by accident, perhaps 'twas by design, But whether which or 'tother it is no concern of mine; For no matter how it started we appreciate the boon Conferred by great Minerva, in inventing (sforzando) the Spittoon!}

L.—Andante Grazioso.

Once, as old Homer tells us, the Olympic Gods came down
To sojourn with the Ethiops, then blameless* in renown;
And the latter in their gratitude, or else to have a joke,
Taught their celestial visitants tobacco for to smoke.

II.—Con fuoco.
The gods were all delighted; no nectar pleased like this,
And e'en the gentle goddesses were fain to share the bliss;
From the drowsy hours of morning to the glimpses of the moon,
Old Olympus had a redolence like that of a saloon.

III.—Moderato.
Juno, of course, in public, to smoke would not be seen,
But she slipped down to the kitchen, and she smoked behind a screen;
And Ceres, though for Proserpine she could not weep enough,
Yet found a consolation in the intervening puff.

IV.—Scherzando.
Diana tried to stilt herself to three cigars a day;
But Venus found it easier to cast restraint away,
And people for a season were exempt from amorous heats,
For she kept the infant Cupid twisting up her cigarettes.

V.—Un poco più piano.
Vesta, you know, had always smoked from distant days of yore,
And she wondered how the others had not found it out before;
The Furies smoked like fury, and the Fates did not forfend,
While the Muses and the Graces in the general movement blend.

VI.—Adagio.
But the azure-eyed Minerva with severely virtuous scorn,
Viewed the shocking bad example set to millions yet unborn;
She sniffed the smoky atmosphere with much offended nose.
And when they spit upon the floor how high her choler rose!

VII.—Sostenuto.
Now the floor of heaven is brass below and overlaid with gold,
Inwrought with many a jewel, as by poets we are told;
And when they spat upon the floor how high her choler rose!

(VIII.—Largo.
To remonstrate would be useless, as she couldn't help but feel.
So she sought to find a remedy the gross abuse to heal;
And after mighty pondering she solved the problem soon
From her depths of inward consciousness, evolving the Spittoon.

[Solo on the lyre, expressive of Apollo's delight.]

IX.—Allegro Vivace.
The invention was successful, and they recognized its use,
'Twas calculated to instruct as well as to amuse;
They all agreed Minerva for her skill had won the belt,
And that a want had been supplied that long time had been felt.

X.—Maestoso.
Now Jove was feeling jovial, as he often does, they say,
He beckoned unto Mercury and bid him speed away—
'Speed away and fetch Apollo, from Olympus long exiled—
"Go bring him back now, Mercury,—no longer are we riled."

XI.—Dolce far niente.
The winged-footed Mercury not sorry felt to go,
He sought Admetus' pasture, where Apollo was, you know;
'Now, Poll, old boy, good news for you—the gov'nor wants you back,
So leave your flocks and wing with me again the upward track."

* [Iliad, Book I, vv. 423-434.]
† [Hyperbanti ce sa epí thotí nòthí genoméno, phós to lamproteron phuménta, en helios cathe- roteras, en astra diastegêres, en chryásin to dapedon. Excuse Roman characters. We spell according to precedent afforded by proper names, etc.]

[We transfrom from the Cincinnati Enquirer the following, which is of interest to all at Notre Dame, since it was Father Badin who first purchased Notre Dame and gave it to the Congregation of the Holy Cross.]

Of the many thousands who daily pass the Cathedral, and gaze with varied emotions of pride or reverence or admiration upon the massive structure, very few are probably aware that beneath its walls there rest the ashes of two of America's earliest and most noted Catholic divines, to whose memory the holy fathers and devout parishioners pay frequent tribute.

Deep down in the basement of the great building, hidden in the shadows of its massive walls and screened by the sacred altar, in two crypts prepared expressly for this pur-
pose, lie the ashes of Right Rev. Edward Fenwick, the first Bishop of Cincinnati, and Very Reverend Theodore Badin, the Proto-Priest of the United States. A marble slab in the sanctuary of the Cathedral commemorates the name and virtues of the saintly Fenwick. "A Bishop," to use the words of the first pastoral letter of his venerable successor, "of distinguished piety, of profound humility, of primitive simplicity, of rare gentleness of manners and of unblemished integrity; he was noted for a devotion to duty and a love for his flock."
from his labors, and the others for such as time and their services may point out for this honor.

Of Bishop Fenwick, the first Bishop of Cincinnati, it can be said that he died in harness, like a brave soldier on the battle-field. While engaged in visiting his Diocese, which comprised the two States of Ohio and Michigan, the greater part of which at that time were trackless forests, he was stricken on September 36, 1833, with cholera, which covered with its deadly wings in that year the whole country.

On the day preceding his sudden and fatal illness, Bishop Fenwick had visited the small Catholic congregation of Canton, of which Rev. Mr. Henri (now Archbishop of Milwaukee) had charge. He administered Confirmation, and, though unwell, continued his Episcopal journey. He rapidly grew worse, and was compelled after a few hours to stop at Wooster, Wayne county, where he was carried in an exhausted state to his death-bed.

Shortly after his death his remains were conveyed to his Episcopal city and buried in the vault of the old Cathedral, which stood on the ground which the Church of St. Xavier now covers. When the present Cathedral of Cincinnati was consecrated (1844) the sacred ashes which the old Cathedral had guarded were delivered to its keeping. At the rear of the Cathedral, below the floor, are the tombs of Bishop Fenwick and the venerable Father Badin. They lie on opposite sides of an arched passage leading from the rear to the basement chapel. On the right rests the first Bishop of the diocese; on the left the first Priest ordained in the United States.

Father Badin was elevated to the Catholic Priesthood in 1795 by the first Catholic Bishop in this country, Right Rev. John Carroll, of Baltimore, the cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. There is no need to speak of the life of this venerable priest, who passed away equally regretted by Protestants and Catholics. In the beginning of this century, when Cincinnati was only a collection of rude huts, Father Badin was preaching the Gospel in the wilds of Kentucky. The greater part of the Northwest was at one time his parish.

There were giants in those days, tall sons of Anak; and not the least among them was he who prepared the ground for the spiritual ministrations of both Bishop Flaget of Louisville and Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati, the great Father Badin. He lived years after the career of both was ended. Bowed with age, yet clear of mind, this proto-priest lingered amid the scenes of his labor until 1853.

On a wild, stormy night of 1853 Father Badin sank to his grave will follow all who gazed upon the storm-beaten face of the proto-priest of the United States, but their names will live in the monuments of the religion of which they laid the foundations.

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**The Palace of Ice.**

**[Translated from the German.]**

In the winter of the year 1740, the Empress Ann of Russia prepared and finished a work which although it had only a short duration the like of it had never been seen before. It was the celebrated ice palace, which was constructed from the plans of Alexis Danilowitch, of St. Petersburg. It was made of the clearest and most transparent ice, cut in large blocks from the frozen streams and lakes, and by means of cranes and other powerful machinery brought to the site of the building. The single blocks were worked to the closest, and the enterprise was super-intended by the best architects and machinists of the time.

As soon as two blocks were finished, one of them was placed in position; and water being poured over that, the next one above is immediately placed in position. The water freezing between the blocks, they were cemented together, and the whole building seemed as if cut out of a solid mass of ice. The bluish glitter of the transparent ice gave it the appearance of one of those constructions from a single precious stone that we read of in the old fables and legends.

This wonderful house was forty-six feet long, eighteen feet wide, twenty-one feet high, and the front was divided by columns and pillars into rooms. In each of the apartments was a window, the frames of which were painted green; the panes were of ice, and as clear and transparent as glass.

At night the palace was generally lit up within, which transformed the whole building into a pearly glitter. The middle apartment had the appearance of an entrance gateway, and was very richly decorated. But the principal entrances were on the hindmost side; these consisted of two massive openings, and were decorated with flowers and trees, on which strange birds were perched—all made from ice. The entrances were also frescoed with most beautiful colors.

The roof was flat, and surrounded with a gallery on which pillars and statues were placed. Around the house ran a beautifully constructed fence, also of ice. Between it and the house was a wide promenade. In front of the entrance stood six cannon, with their carriages and all complete; they stood three on each side. They were of the size of three-pounders, but being made of ice they could contain no more than one-fourth of a pound of powder. The balls were made of pounded tow, and the cannon at sixty paces would shoot through a two-inch board without danger of explosion. On each side of the building were two dolphins, which at night threw streams of burning naphtha high in the air, giving the appearance of two large fountains of fire.

At both ends of the rows of cannon before the entrance stood two pyramids, with one window running the entire distance around, and on each of the four sides sundials were drawn. The pyramids were hollow, and were at night lit up by large paper lanterns. At the left of the building stood an elephant of natural size; on his back sat a man with a battle-axe, and in front of the elephant stood two keepers in Persian costume. The elephant was hollow; during the day water was thrown from his trunk, and at night a stream of burning naphtha twenty-four feet high was emitted. To the right there were erected the celebrated Russian baths, constructed from round pieces of ice, which made a very majestic looking bath-house.
inner part of the house was only divided into three parts—one spacious hall, and two other apartments. One of the latter was arranged as a sleeping-room; this contained a table, which was supported by two figures; on it were nearly all kinds and species of perfumed boxes and bottles, a pair of candlesticks, which were dipped in naphtha and used to light the room at night, without melting. On the wall hung a mirror and a small clock. The bed was covered with the finest of covers, and was very richly ornamented; it was the only article in the whole palace which was not formed of ice. Near another of the walls was to be found a beautifully laid out fireplace; it was filled with coals of ice saturated with naphtha, and served as light at night. The other room might be called the dining-room.

On the wall hung a beautiful clock, which had a transparent front, and through which could be seen the whole wheel-work necessary to construct the clock. On every side of this room could be seen sofas and arm-chairs, and in the corners statues; transparent cupboards stood against the walls, in which could be seen eating and drinking utensils, and all sorts imaginable of pictured dishes. Everything in this room was made of ice.

This wonderful work, which could only be finished by expending a large amount of money, and employing thousands of laborers, stood from the beginning of January until the middle of the month of March, when the mild March winds undermined and slowly brought the magnificent structure to the ground.

Landscape Along the Missouri.

It is a well known fact that America holds the first place among the countries of the globe for the beauty of her natural landscapes. Some, no doubt, will deny this, but I only ask these to make comparisons. With what admiration the artist beholds our Western landscapes! With awe and reverence he gazes upon them, and for the life of him he cannot help exclaiming: "Oh, that I were a Cowper or a Thomson, that I might do honor to the Author of these beautiful landscapes!"

It was a delightful morning in July of the year — that I and my companion seated ourselves in the boat that was waiting for us to descend the lovely Missouri River. The prairies bordering the river were decked with innumerable flowers. The islands on which we occasionally halted presented the appearance of beautiful parks. The trees were often covered with clambering grapevines in full bloom, which perfumed the air. Between groves of stately trees were grassy lawns and glades, studded with flowers or interspersed with rosebushes in full bloom. In the interior part of the state these trees were the resort of the buffalo, the elk and the antelopes, who made innumerable paths among the trees and the thickets, which had the effect of the mazy walks or the alleys of parks and shrubberies. Sometimes, where the river passed between the high banks and bluffs, the roads made by the tramp of the buffalo for many ages along the face of the heights looked like so many well-travelled highways. In other places the banks exhibited great veins of iron ore laid bare by the flowing of the waters. At one place the course of the river was nearly in a straight line for ten miles. The banks sloped gently to the margin, without a single tree, but bordered with grass and herbage of a vivid green. Along the bank, for the whole ten miles, extended a strip of about one hundred yards in breadth of a deep rusty brown, indicating an inexhaustible bed of iron. This country extends for some days' journey along the river, and consists of vast prairies, here and there diversified by swelling hills and cut up by ravines, the channels of turbid streams in the rainy seasons, but almost destitute of water during the heats of summer. Here and there on the sides of the hills, or along the alluvial borders and bottoms of the ravines, are groves and skirts of forest, but for the most part the country presents a boundless waste, covered over with herbage. As the day was drawing to a close we betook ourselves to the shore, there to contemplate the beauty of the scene. In the distance the sun was sinking, and far out on the prairies could be seen buffalo scampering to and fro; and with the cooling of the dove and the songs of the birds that issued forth from the adjacent groves the scene before us became quite interesting.

Such is the country along the Missouri, and I am confident the far West presents scenes far more interesting than can be found along the Missouri. The West as a whole will present more of interest to the traveller than can be found upon the cold Alpine mountains of Switzerland or the sunny plains of Italy or France. Why should Americans ignore the beauties of their own glorious country to seek out those of a foreign land I cannot see.

The time will come when travellers will flock to America instead of other countries. The Alps are quite as well known by those that never saw them as those who spent thousands of dollars to do so, whereas the western part of this country is known to very few; but the time is fast approaching when the West will be crowded with admiring travellers.

Scientific Notes.

—A hippopotamus, which has been in the Zoological Gardens of London since 1850, died a few days ago.

—Since 1866, measures have been in operation in Switzerland for the preservation of boulders that are scattered over the country. In France, a similar effort is being inaugurated; and the geologists of Scotland are interesting themselves in the same matter.

—Wild chickens, numbered by thousands, are hunted as wild game in Comanche county, Texas. A few years ago a large number of domestic chickens were deserted for wild game in Comanche county; now they take to the brush, and the woods are now full of wild chickens.

—A National Entomological Exhibition has been successfully organized at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. About 200 exhibitors have displayed 800 or 900 cases, averaging 300 insects each. With few exceptions the specimens shown have been collected by amateurs.

—In the optical institute of S. Mezrèz, in Munich, Bavaria, a telescope with an object-glass 18 inches in diameter has lately been finished. It is the largest glass hitherto made upon the European Continent, and belongs to the large refractor of the new observatory at Strasbourg.

—Mr. Cotterell, who was the companion of Capt. Elton in his late journeys from Lake Nyassa to Ugogo, has arrived in England. Capt. Elton died of sunstroke in Ugogo. He was the English Consul in Portuguese East Africa, and had done much good work in the cause of Science.

—Signor d' Albertis, the Italian traveller, has made another ascent of the Fly River, in New Guinea. He was frequently attacked by the natives along the route, and was greatly harassed with dissensions among his crew; yet reached Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, in safety, Jan. 4th last. The details of the expedition have not yet been published.

—M. Tisserand, Superintendent of the Toulouse Observa-
tory, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences, in place of the great astronomer, Leverrier. He is but 22 years of age, but has accomplished more in astronomical researches than many scientists of twice his age. He became notable in 1874, while on the mission under Janssen for the observation in Japan of the transit of Venus.

—It is now nearly seventy years since the herring disappeared from the coast of Sweden, but late reports state that great shoals have once more appeared as in the olden time. The Government has appointed Profs. Sais and Smitt to investigate the subject of their departure and return. The herring seem to have betaken themselves to the coast of Norway in 1808, but have now again deserted that shore in favor of the Swedish coast.

—in the monographs on the Barrows of St. Helena, by T. Vernon Wollaston, 320 species are recorded, fifty-seven of which have probably been conveyed thither by various means. Seventeen of the remaining species are regarded as of doubtful origin, but the other 123 species are conserved for a possible endemic. No representatives of the Hydradephaga and Philhydrida, the aquatic Carnivora and Herbivora, and of Longicorns, occur in the islands.

—Mr. Tongariro, a volcano rising to the height of 6,500 feet in the centre of North Island, New Zealand, has lately been explored for the first time. The Maoris regard the mountain as sacred, and have heretofore prevented access to it; but Mr. P. F. Conelly, an Englishman, was able, by the assistance of friendly chiefs, to overcome all opposition, and not only explore the crater, but make sketches and photographs of the locality, and determine the position of the most important peaks.

—Mr. Francis Darwin has been conducting some interesting experiments with insect-eating plants. He cultivates them in a soup-plate filled with moss. Separating the plants from one another, and feeding them to various insects, he fed to the unprotected ones some small pieces of roast meat regularly. The effect was to increase the brightness and vigor of those so fed. The ones left to themselves did not grow so well, nor produce seeds one-third as large as those fed with meat.

—the large female anconda (Eunectes murinus) now in the Zoological Society’s reptile house, London, purchased on the 15th of February, 1877, has invariably declined the most tempting offers of food until the other day, when she killed and swallowed a duck. It is impossible to say how long she may have been without food previous to her arrival at the gardens. One thing is certain, however, that she could not have taken food while in the box in which she arrived from South America, as she was so closely packed as to be barely able to move.

—the British Royal Society is gravely investigating the cause of cholera in England which has killed more than 80,000 persons. In delicate experiments with thermo-electric apparatus performed on six persons who have offered themselves for the purpose, we are told, that mental work causes an increase of heat; even to attract a person’s attention raises the temperature. To assist these investigations a chart has been laid out of the head, dividing it into sections; and it is asserted that in a normal state different parts of the head exhibit different degrees of heat.

—the Russian division in the Paris Exposition will contain a most interesting anthropological collection, the material for which is now being gathered by a commission in Moscow. Among the more prominent features are an Egyptian collection from the various parts of the empire and a model of a Russian barrow. The latter is being executed by the sculptor, Stewejuglin, in natural size, and will offer a perfect imitation of the skeletons and implements, weapons, etc., as usually found in these ancient remains. The Russian education system will be likewise very fully represented, as was the case in 1870.

—an extensive exploration of Russian Lapland is being conducted by Prof. Smitt of the University of St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1876, and will continue until 1880. The country is being carefully surveyed, and the fauna of land and sea investigated. Large collections in natural history have already been gathered, and these include seventy-eight species of birds in the Kolu Peninsula, one of which, A least, is new to science. An ancient manufactury of stone implements has been discovered near Golostikz, on the east coast of Sweden. It was begun in 1876, and will continue until 1880. The country is being carefully surveyed, and the fauna of land and sea investigated. Large collections in natural history have already been gathered, and these include seventy-eight species of birds in the Kolu Peninsula, one of which, at

—Mr. T. M. Brewer notes in *Forest and Stream* the occurrence in New England of a specimen of Pyranga Ludoviciana,—Louisiana tanger. During a violent storm of wind and snow, on the 20th of January, the bird approached the window of a house in Lynn, Mass., where a number of cages were kept. A cage with food was set out for it, into which it immediately entered. It was an adult female, evidently a wild bird, and, although famished, was not emasculated. It is supposed by Mr. Brewer that the bird was caught in the vortex of the storm, which started from the Mexican Pacific coast, and was borne by it to the shores of the Atlantic. The habitat of the bird in summer is in the regions west of the Great Plains, and in winter in Mexico and Central America.

Art, Music and Literature.

—A ladies’ Decorative-Art Society has been formed at Saratoga, which is to be an auxiliary of the New York Society.


—the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, author of “Social Life in Greece,” will soon publish “A Short History of Greek Classical History.”


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—all is preparing a catalogue of them for publication.

—the Catholic Library at Warsaw, consisting of 50,000 volumes, is to be removed to the Catholic Seminary at St. Petersburg. The collection embraces many works in the Polish language of inestimable value.

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—Mr. Henry Probasco has offered to give to Cincinnati his art collection, valued at $300,000, provided a fire-proof building be erected to accommodate it. A few years ago the collections will be divided between the State Museums of Russia, Sweden, and Norway,—the three countries uniting in defraying the expenses of the expedition.

—Mr. T. M. Brewer notes in *Forest and Stream* the occurrence in New England of a specimen of Pyranga Ludoviciana,—Louisiana tanger. During a violent storm of wind and snow, on the 20th of January, the bird approached the window of a house in Lynn, Mass., where a number of cages were kept. A cage with food was set out for it, into which it immediately entered. It was an adult female, evidently a wild bird, and, although famished, was not emasculated. It is supposed by Mr. Brewer that the bird was caught in the vortex of the storm, which started from the Mexican Pacific coast, and was borne by it to the shores of the Atlantic. The habitat of the bird in summer is in the regions west of the Great Plains, and in winter in Mexico and Central America.

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The remainder of the celebrated Novar collection of Turner's drawings and paintings will be sold this season. Although many choice works were sold from the collection last year, it still contains twenty or thirty-water-colors belonging to Turner's best period, and six select pictures painted by him at various intervals in his career.

—Mme. Llanos, the only surviving sister of John Keats, has written to her friends in England expressing strong disapproval of the publication of her brother's love letters. Mme. Llanos, who long lived in Madrid, is old, and an invalid, and has been reduced to poverty by unexpected misfortunes. It is proposed by The Athenaeum that she should receive a pension, as the owner of property belonging to Turner's best period, and six select pictures painted by him at various intervals in his career.

—A necropolis has been laid open on the estate of the Spievell family, near Cannello, Italy, which is supposed to belong to the ancient Susella,—a town in Samnium, on the southern slope of Mt. Tafita. Five tombs have been opened. Their chief collection of objects—comprising vases, cups, coins, articles of gold and silver, unguentarii, necklaces of glass, and fragments of human bones—have been found.

—A peasant named Yang, who had exhibited remarkable literary gifts, died in Norway the other day in his 83d year. He never rose beyond a humble office in the village school, but he published several important collections of folk literature.

—Is a hewn stone-step into the expulsion from Paradise. Albert Durer introduces a tent bedstead, a cooking range, and China candlesticks into his "Birth of the Virgin." In one of Vandyke's pictures the Apostles wear sea-boots, and Paul Veronese depicts Italian peasants in felt hats and plumes contemplating the "Adoration of the Magi." A Spanish artist reproduces a shot Isaac with a pistol.

—It is decided that the tetralogy of "Wagner" shall be performed at the Theatre Royal, Munich, some time during the present year. The composer, the most exacting of men in respect to the manner in which his works shall be produced, has yielded in this instance to the solicitations of the young King of Bavaria, who has always been his enthusiastic admirer. The manager of the theatre, besides engaging artists of the first rank to personate the chief character in the various operas, has secured an auxiliary accessory less important to the success of the enterprise in the shape of a steam engine of ten-horse power, not, as the wags have it, to re-enforce the orchestra, but to produce the clouds and misty mists amid which the dramatic persona disappear from view.

—Mr. Theodore Jacoby is the possessor of one of the "Wagner" or "tenor" altos recently invented by Herr Hermann Ritter, and made in Wurzburg. This instrument is intended to be performed in due season, the common alto, which, as used by the common violinist, is altogether inadequate to hold the ground which ought to be taken by the viola between the violin and the 'cello. The difference between the old and the new viola lies merely in the increased size of Herr Ritter's invention. The "tenor alto," however, is of beautiful proportions, and its tone is of exceeding impassiveness, richness, and power. The instrument was first heard at the Bayreuth festival. In a recent concert in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Mr. Jacoby, who has obtained a thorough command of its bow and keyboard, employed it in the performance of a solo with marked effect.

—The Athenaeum says of the exhibition of drawings by Turner, owned by Ruskin, which is now open at the rooms of the London Society of Fine Arts: "A more than ordinary interest—an interest of almost touching personal solicitude—is attached to this exhibition, now that the gifted owner lies stricken with sickness so sore that at one time his life hung trembling in the balance. How great would have been our loss is shown by the fact that the bulletins of his illness were looked for by the public; it is with a corresponding feeling of relief that we permit ourselves to hope the crisis is past, and that he may be spared again to hurl sarcasm and scorn at utilitarianism, to dazzle us with a corresponding feeling of relief that we permit our

—A graceful letter, written to her friends in England expressing strong disapproval of the publication of her brother's love letters, is dedicated to the French nation. Mr. Aronson will attend rehearsals in person, sailing from New York, May 18.

—Kelly, Piet & Co. have lately issued "Saint Francis de Sales Depicted by his Contemporaries in Thirty-one Portraits," a work which has obtained a thorough command of its bow and keyboard, employed it in the performance of a solo with marked effect.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the eleventh year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

- choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.
- Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.
- Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.
- All the weekly news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.
- A weekly digest of the news from St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.
- Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all,

OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.

Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

Palm Sunday.

To-morrow, Palm Sunday, the Church commemorates the triumphal entry of our Lord into Jerusalem, and makes her office expressive both of joy and sorrow; of joy by re-echoing the hosannas of the people of the city of David; and of sorrow by compassionating the Passion of her Divine Spouse, which we might say began on that day when He wept over the blindness of the Holy City.

The glorious entry of our Lord into Jerusalem, which was a figure of His Resurrection and return to His Heavenly Kingdom, is a subject often represented upon ancient Christian monuments, but especially on the sarcophagi or stone coffins, which were sculptured and decorated in front with bass-relief, and which were much used in the early days of the Church by the faithful, who found in this passage of the life of the Redeemer a consoling pledge that they also, having died in His peace, should "Triumph crowned forever, winning the reward of undefeated conflicts." (Wisd., iv, 2.)

The Church, therefore, in the ceremonies of this day not only commemorates the literal entry of her Spouse into the city of David, but recalls to the minds of her children, who being His members participate in His sufferings and redemptions, that they are only pilgrims on this earth—"For here we have no permanent city: but we seek one to come" (Heb., xiii, 14) and that their true home is not this world, but "that Jerusalem which is above." (Galat. iv, 26.)

The custom is very old of blessing and distributing palms and carrying them in procession on this day. It began in the East, and probably at Jerusalem itself. Saint Cyril, Bishop of that place in the fourth century, informs us that the very tree which gave its branches to some of the jubilant people when Christ entered, was still standing by the brook of Cedron, an object of great veneration to the faithful. From the life of Saint Euthymius, an abbot who lived in the next century, we see that this festival was celebrated with extraordinary pomp in the religious houses of Egypt and Syria; for although when Lent was opened many of the more rigid monks could obtain permission to retire a little further into the desert to practice penances not suitable for a whole community, they were obliged to return to their monasteries to keep Palm Sunday with their brethren.

When the northern barbarians had been converted to Christianity they showed their zeal in giving all the splendor possible to the venerable rites and ceremonies of the Church; but although the branches of other kinds of trees had to be substituted for those of Palestine, nothing was allowed to be changed in the prayers that accompany the blessing, not alone an account of their antiquity, but because they refer to the mystical sense attached to the palm and the olive of Scripture, for "the branches of palms signify triumphs over the prince of death; but the sprigs of olive proclaim, in a manner, the outpouring of spiritualunction." (Fourth prayer of the blessings.)

When the head of the procession returns to the church, the door is found closed, and is only opened when the sub-deacon knocks with the foot of the cross, to teach us that the gate of Heaven was shut to man by sin, but is opened to him again by the Passion and death of Christ.

The beautiful hymn which is sung at the door of the church has a very touching interest attached to its origin, and also shows us the melting influence of religion in the Ages of Faith, even on the heart of a soldier and despotic sovereign. Theodulphus, Bishop of Orleans, being of Italian origin, was unjustly accused of having taken part in the conspiracy of the King of Lombardy against his cousin the Emperor Louis, and was thrown into prison at Angers in the year 817. As he was a very learned and pious prelate, he composed a hymn during Lent; and on Palm Sunday, while the Emperor, with an immense concourse of the clergy and people, was passing beside the tower in which he was confined, a melodious voice suddenly broke out high above, chanting in strong but accents:

"Gloria, laus, et honor, tibi sit, Rex Christe Redemptor: cui puerile decus prompsit Hosanna plura." 

The whole procession stopped as of one accord until the hymn was ended, the Emperor and many others being moved to tears by the charm of the words, the sweetness of the sentiments, and the melancholy sight of a Bishop whom Charlemagne had loved so well, now showing his excommunicated, venerable figure behind the grated window of a prison, when he was immediately released and reinstated in his diocese.

Palm Sunday has a particular interest for Catholics in the United States, because it was on this day, called by the Spaniards Pascoa Florida, or Easter in bloom, that the intrepid Ponce de Leon landed some miles north of the present city of St. Augustine, on April 8, 1513, and gave the name of Florida to that vast region on the Gulf of Mexico which is now retained only by the southernmost State of the Union. Protestant writers, from ignorance of Catholic festivals, and, perhaps, not always sufficiently attentive to the fact that the pious Spaniards almost invariably gave some religious name to their discoveries, often ascribe the origin of this name to the floreoy appearance of the country, rich in magnolia groves and other fair trees.

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Even those who approach nearer to the truth mistake the day on which it was discovered for Easter Sunday.

Personal.

—Gregory Campau, of '46, is living in Detroit, Mich.
—J. A. Wilstach (Commercial), of '71, resides at Lafayette, Ind.
—R. Stevens (Commercial), of '70, is in business with his father at Joliet, Ill.
—Richard M. Dooley (Commercial), of '71, is with Wells, Fargo & Co., Chicago, Ill.
—Joseph Winterbotham (Commercial), of '69, is in business at Michigan City, Ind.
—Edgar Watka Milner (Commercial), of '70, is teaching school at Corvallis, Oregon.
—Mrs. Charles Walsh and daughter, of Chicago, were among our visitors last week.
—Rev. Wm. Sidley, of '61, is pastor of one of the Catholic churches at Springfield, Ohio.
—John Davlin (Commercial), of '60, is connected with the Glen Flora Spring, Waukegan, Ill.
—Thomas J. Cochrane (Commercial), of '74, is in the cigar and tobacco business, Chicago, Ill.
—William Larnum (Commercial), of '67, is in the wholesale house of Keith Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
—Rev. Martin Noll, of Elkhart, and Rev. T. O'Sullivan, of Laporte, Ind., were among our late visitors.
—C. O. Connelly, of the firm of Durands & Co., Chicago, paid us a short visit last week. He is ever a welcome visitor.
—Constantine Gallagher (Commercial), of '67, is living at Omaha. He was some time ago clerk of the County Court.
—Hon. John M. Gears, of '71, delivered the oration before the Irish societies of Portland, Oregon, on the 17th of March.
—E. S. Spitter (Commercial), of '72, is in business at Lincoln. He is succeeding very well in life, and commands a large and increasing trade.
—William T. Bill, of '77, is the first Vice-President of the Addison Literary Society of Chicago, Ill. The Society's interests will be carefully looked after.
—Rev. Thomas B. Murphy, of '64, died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy on the 10th at Joliet, Ill. His funeral services took place on Friday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley officiating.
—Hon. John Gibbons, of '65, is doing a fine law business at Keokuk, Iowa. He has been successful lately in throwing the Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago into bankruptcy.
—Thomas Moffitt (Commercial), of '63, is living at Nauvoo, Ill. He is doing well. His brother, John Moffitt, of '60, is now practicing law in St. Louis, Mo., and so we learn, has a large and lucrative practice.
—J. W. Bell (Commercial), of '77, writing from his home in Terre Haute, wishes to be remembered to all his friends here in particular to the nimrods. He says he recently shot 32 (thirty-two) snipe in one afternoon. He can do more than any other.
—William Meyers (Commercial), of '75, stopped over at Notre Dame on his way from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Virginia City. Notre Dame is out of his way, but Billy could not resist the temptation of visiting his old friends. He is in the best of health.
—By the Catholic Review we learn of the death of Rev. Algeron A. Brown, C. S. P., who was well known at Notre Dame, he having spent a year here, and afterwards paid us an occasional visit. Father Brown had gone to Europe last summer for his health, but it seems the trip was unavailing. He passed to his reward on Monday, April 8th, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. This talented young priest it was who commenced the publication of the excellent "Five Minute Sermons" that have appeared in the Review for some years past. Requiescat in pace.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Lambert A. Barnes and daughter, of Ypsilanti, Mich., last week. Mr. Barnes is President of the old and favorably known Pinnel Paper Manufacturing Company of that city, and was on a visit to his daughter at the Academy. In these dark times it was a pleasure to hear him say that the Company had all they could do in the manufacture of choice book papers, for which they are so celebrated. They have solicited no orders for the last seven years, being kept steadily employed night and day by a run of old customers. Mr. Barnes is always a welcome visitor at Notre Dame, and the latch-string of our sanctum is always out for such genial visitors as he.

Local Items.

—To-morrow Holy Week begins.
—An umpire for a game of baseball is not an enviable position.
—The students seem to enjoy the evening recreation more than any other.
—Jones, of Columbus, O., made a three-base hit in a game of baseball last Wednesday.
—The St. Cecilians will plant their tree at Rev. Patrick Dillon's grave on Easter Monday.
—A few copies of the revised edition of the Scholastic Alumnae are still on hand. Price, 25 cts.
—Vespers to-morrow, Palm Sunday, are the Common Vespers of Sunday, page 32 of the Vesperal.
—On account of the procession and singing of the Passion there will be no sermon to-morrow at Mass.
—Parents wish their child to keep the rule of the House, and classes will continue the coming week.
—The members of the Junior Department should remember that there will be a premium for politeness given this year.
—The premium for the best in Catechism will be given in the refectory next Tuesday evening. The competition will take place on Monday.
—On Saturday afternoon, at half-past four, Matins and Lauds of Easter will be chanted. Only such students as desire will attend this service.
—The Mandatum, or washing of the feet, will take place on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Only such students as desire will attend this beautiful office.
—Everyone should call at the students' office and procure Holy Week books. It is expected that these books will be returned when Holy Week is past.
—There will be a meeting of the resident Alumni this afternoon, in the rooms of Very Rev. President Corby, at 4 o'clock. All the members are expected to attend.
—The nimrods went to St. Joseph's Farm last Wednesday and had a good time. The good people at the farm treated them magnificently, for which they return their best thanks.
—All the parts in the various exercises to be given in public by the Philopatrians have been given out by the Director. The Entertainment will be given some time after Easter.
—The prize promised for the student in the Junior Department having the best bulletin for the month of March was awarded to J. A. Burger, Reading, Pa., of the Scientific Department.
—We extend our sympathy to Mr. Manly Tello, the able editor of the Catholic Universe, on the death of his son, a bright and promising child, at Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, Ebensburg, Pa.
—Services will begin on Thursday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock. On Saturday they will begin at 8 o'clock, but the students on that day will attend only the Mass, which will begin at 10 o'clock.
—Jno. O'Donnell and Judah Halif favored the audience with songs through the telephone on Wednesday last. The first named sang in English, and the latter in Bohemian. Both were highly appreciated.
—The Vice-President, Rev. T. E. Walsh, made his regular
Declamations were delivered by Messrs. R. P. Mayer, J. Ford, "Shakespeare"; and Frank Carroll, "Memories." A. W. Widdicombe, "Letters"; J. Berteling, "A Rolling Stone gathers no moss"; C. Clarke, "Riches"; G. Crawsugg, a well written essay on "Commencement-Day"; Rice, C. M., of the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, energetic man, one well fitted to conduct the good work.

Father Rice, from what we hear, man has lately left for Europe, and we trust that he will return completely cured. Father Rice, from what we hear, man has lately left for Europe, and we trust that he will return completely cured. Father Rice, from what we hear, man has lately left for Europe, and we trust that he will return completely cured. Father Rice, from what we hear, man has lately left for Europe, and we trust that he will return completely cured.

The afternoon of that day, music sung at either place was heard at the other and large numbers of people assembled at the College and in the city to witness the wonderful results of modern science. Several songs were sung by ladies from St. Mary's Academy and listened to by an audience in South Bend. On Friday evening, April 6th, arrangements were made between Mr. Brown and parties at the College, and a programme was made out, which was followed as closely as could be expected. The Senior Orchestra gave several selections. Duets on violins were given by Messrs. G. Walters and A. R. McHug, cornet solos by Messrs. L. Evers and J. P. Quinn, and guitar solos were played by Mr. B. Claggett; a flute solo by Mr. A. Kirsch; an organ solo by Mr. A. K. Schmidt; a violin solo by G. Walters; and a duet on the cornets by Messrs. L. Evers and J. P. Quinn. Songs were sung by Messrs. E. McMahon, A. K. Schmidt, John Lambin, W. Dechant, and others. The instrumental work was admirably executed, and the music was listened to by a large audience, chiefly ladies. In return some gentleman of South Bend, whose name we did not learn, gave a solo on the cornet, and songs were sung by Messrs. Ducy, Frank Murphy, Mr. B. Turner, Mr. J. Moller, Mr. J. M. Clark, and others. The jollities were passed back and forth between Notre Dame and South Bend during the several days the telephone was in the office. Mr. F. G. Brown has the thanks of every one at Notre Dame for the pleasure afforded them through his kindness.

given them in the above list. Those mentioned in our list are all well edited and deserve the support of readers. We do not wish to lose any subscribers to the Catholic papers, and urge them to subscribe to one of them. Our subscribers are all well edited and deserve the support of readers. We do not wish to lose any subscribers to the Catholic papers, and urge them to subscribe to one of them.

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Class Honors.

In the following list are given the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

MINOR COURSE.

List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions, which are held monthly.]


The name of E. W. Robinson was accidentally omitted from the List of Excellence last week.

On Tuesday evening Mother Superior met the young ladies in the Study Hall, and after some impressive preliminary remarks upon simplicity of manner and dress, as indicative of good breeding, read some published letters written by a young girl from Boston, at a convent school in France, descriptive of the character of the little Princess Mercier while her late mother was illustrating her filial devotedness and of her beautiful spirit of obedience.

Last Wednesday was the Feast of St. Richard, the patronal festival of Rev. Father Shortell, C. S. C., Chaplain of the Academy. The Graduating Class took the occasion to manifest their gratitude by preparing a pleasing programme for the evening as given below. The beautiful address were composed as well as delivered by Miss Mary O'Connor.

PROGRAMME.

Overture to Euryanthe...............(Von Weber)

Misses Elizabeth O'Neill and Minerva Spier

Address..................Miss Mary O'Connor

Vocal Duet..................Misses Elizabeth and Adelaide Kirchner

Sad Sisto..........................(George H. Miles)

Dream Wanderings..................Miss Clara Silverthorn

Recitation—St. Rose of Lima........Miss Minerva Spier

Euthalane Mauverness..........Miss Foot

Recitation—Mater Miserorinde........(Eleanor G. Donnelly)

Misses Bridge Wilson.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Beatrice Reynolds, Pauline Gaynor, Elizabeth O'Neill, Amelia Harris, Minerva Spier, Genevieve Cooney, Mary O'Connor, Anastasia Henneberry.

First Senior Class—Misses Cecilia Boyle, Sarah F. Russell, Bridget Wilson, Emma Lague, Ida Fisk.

Second Senior Class—Misses Elizabeth Keenan, Mary Way, Mary McCarthy, Clara Stpps, Eleanor Keenan, Sally Hanlon, Anna Woodin, Mary Luce, Mary Danaher, Ellen King, Blanche Thomson, Charline Davis, Zoe Papin, Mary Birch, Catherine Barrett, Ann Maloney.

Third Senior Class—Misses Julia Burgert, Ellen Golen, Lola Otto, Thecla Pleins, Anna O'Conor, Elizabeth Schwass, Catherine Rickett, Genevieve Winston, Mary Sullivan, Emma Shaw, Agnes Brown, Martha Wagoner, Mary Brown, Mary Plantingburg, Florence Grier, Adelia Gordon, Alice McFadyen, Elizabeth Walsh, Alice Farrell, Leota Buck, Mary Winston, Catherine Lloyd, Adelaide Kirchner, Angela Ewing, Mary Mulligan.

First Class—Misses Mary Cleary, Blanche Parrott, Margaret Hayes, Minerva Loeber, Sophia Rheinoldt, Henrietta Harey, Adele Geier, Anna McGrath, Lucia Clayton.

Second Class—Misses Elizabeth Richardson, Ellen Kelly, Alice Williams, Mary Mullin, Matilda Whiteside, Alice Barnes, Emilia Miller, Julia Barnes, Mary White, Julia Manley, Mary Dineen.

Junior Class—Misses Linda Fox, Mary Kate, Laura French, Agnes McNally, Charlotte Van Name, Louise Wood.
The Notre Dame Scholastic.

Eleni Hackett, Lorena Ellis, Frances Sunderland, Mary Lyons.
1st F. Class—Misses Julia Butts, Ellen Lloyd.
2d F. Class—Misses Bridget Haney, Teresa Haney, Margaret Ivers.

LANGUAGES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.
1st LATIN CLASS—Miss Genevieve Cooney.
2d LATIN CLASS—Miss Clara Silverthorn, Maria Plattenburg, Mary Luce.

FRENCH CLASSES.
1st Class—Misses Elenore Keenan, Bridget Wilson, Mary McGrath, Amelia Harris, Clara Silverthorn, Hope Russell.
2d Div.—Misses Mary O'Connor, Beatrice Reynolds, Genevieve Cooney, Julia Burgert, Anna McGrath.
2d Class—Misses Ellen Galen, Adalda Geler.
3d Class—Misses Angela Ewing, Zoé Papin, Mary Wagoner, Mary Brown, Mary Alice, Mary Winston, Ellen Mulligan, Julia Butts.
4th Div.—Misses Mary Danaher, Mary Casey, Emma Shaw, Lucia Chilton, Mary Mulligan, Lenta Fox, Laura French.
4th Class—Misses Louise Neu, Agnes Brown, Henrietta Heeney, Genevieve Winston, Elizabeth Schwaas, Ellen Wright, Louise Wood.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN GERMAN.
1st Class—Misses Adelaide Kirchner, Adelaide Geiser.
2d Div.—Misses Sophia Rheinboldt, Elizabeth Walsh, Mary O'Conner, Elizabeth Reising, Anastasia Henneberry, Catharine Barrett, Florence Cregier.
3rd Div.—Misses Mary Way, Sally Hambleton, Cecilia Boyce, Emilio Miller.
2d Div.—Misses Ellen King, Minerva Loeber, Alice Farrell, Blanche Parrott, Imogene Richardson.

GRADUATING CLASSES—Misses Bridget Wilson and theoelia Pleins.
1st Class—Misses Elizabeth Kirchner, Clara Silverthorn, Addie Geiser.
2d Class—Misses Minerva Spier, Elizabeth O'Neill, Ellen Galen, Elenore Keenan.
2d Div.—Misses Adella Gordon, Mary Isselam, Leota Buck, Frances Kingfield, Della Cavenor, Anastasia Henneberry.
3rd Class—Misses Louise Neu, Julia Burgert, Matilda Whiteside.

2d Div.—Misses Alice Farrell, Caroline Ortmeier, Adelaide Kirchner, Emma Shaw, Mary Brown, Mary Ewing, Anne McGrath, Mary McGrath.
3rd Class—Misses Alice Morgan, Annie Reising, Genevieve Cooney, Catharine Hackett, Anna Maloney, Ellen King, Caroline Gall.
2d Div.—Misses Mary Winston, Mary Way, Mary Mulliten, Agnes Brown, Ellen Mulligan.
5th Class—Misses Mary White, Catharine O'riordan, Genevieve Winston, Mary Danaher, Annie Cavenor, Anna Woodin, Florence Cregier, Catharine Barrett, Zoe Papin, Emma Shaw, Matilda Wagoner.
6th Class—Misses Ida Fisk, Sophia Rheinboldt, Elizabeth Schwaas, Agnes Brown, Mary Mulligan, Ellen Thomas, Mary Ewing, Mary Lambin, Marcia Peck, Mary Casey, Minerva Lobber, Lenta Fox.
6th Class—Misses Blanche Parrott, Mary Birch, Mary Hake, Eleni Wright, Lucy Chilton, Ellen Kelly, Ellen Mulligan.
7th Class—Misses Agnes McKinnis, Julia Kingsebay, Lorena Ellis, Sally Hambleton, Mary Cox, Alice Barnes.
8th Class—Miss Mary McFadden.
9th Class—Miss Alice King.
10th—2d Class—Misses Della Cavenor.
11th Class—Misses Ellen Galen, Lucy Chilton.
ORGAN—Miss Blanche Thompson.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.
1st Class, 2d Div.—Misses Delia Cavenor and Elizabeth Kirchner.
2d Class—Misses Adelaide Kirchner, Annie Reising, Mary Isselam.
2d Div.—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Imogene Richardson, Sophia Rheinboldt.
4th Class—Misses Clara Silverthorn, Anna Woodin, Julia Burgert, Mary Winston, Alice Farrell, Anna Cavenor, Mary Casey.
5th Class—Misses Ellen Galen, Matilda Whiteside, Annie McGrath, Mary Mulligan, Mary McGrath, Elenore Keenan, Elizabeth Reising, Mary White, Elizabeth Schwaas, Angela Ewing, Marcia Peck.

GENERAL CLASS—Misses Julia Butts, Charlotte Van Namee, Laura French, Lenta Fox.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.
HONORABLY MENTIONED.
1st Class—Misses Beatrice Reynolds, Elizabeth Kirchner, Emma Lange, Pauline Gaynor.
2d Class—Misses Delia Cavenor, Julia Burgert, Leota Buck, Mary Plattenburg, Alice Farrell, Sally Hambleton, Adelaide Keenan.
4th Class—Misses Julia, Ellen Thomas, Laura French, Ellen Mulligan.
Promoted to the 4th Class—Miss Lola Otto.
5th Class—Misses Mary Way, Hopkins Russell, Emelia Miller, Anna Reising, Lucy Chilton, Minerva Loeber, Florence Cregier, Elizabeth Schwass, Emma Lange.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Ellen Hackett, Laura French, Agnes McKinnis, Frances Kingsfield, Julia Kingsbury, Mary Lambin, Louise Wood, Angela Ewing.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.
2d Class—Miss Elizabeth Kirchner.
3d Class—Misses Charline Davis, Beatrice Reynolds, Mary O'Connor, Annie Reising, Emma Shaw, Pauline Gaynor.
4th Class—Misses Matilda Whiteside.

OIL-PAINTING.
2d Class—Misses Beatrice Reynolds, Pauline Gaynor, Emma Lange.
3d Class—Misses Charline Davis, Delia Cavenor, Elizabeth Kirchner, Mary O'Connor.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN PLAIN SAVING.
1st Class—Misses Hope Russell, Cecilia Boyce, Blanche Thomson, Sophia Rheinboldt, Catharine Barrett.
2d Class—Misses Mary Brown, Agnes Brown, Mary Plattenburg, Lela Otto, Clara Silverthorn, Ellen King, Mary Danaher, Mary Wagonor, Catharine Hackett, Leota Buck, Adella Gordon, Elizabeth Keena, Mary Luce.
3d Class—Misses Margaret Hayes, Emma Shaw, Ellen Wright, Louise Neu, Mary White, Imogene Richardson, Blanche Parrott.

Table of Honor.

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Beatrice Reynolds, Genevieve Cooney, Anastasia Henneberry, Elizabeth O'Neill, Minerva Spier, Mary O'Connor, Anna Reising, Sarah F. Russell, Mary Ewing, Sarah Moran, Emma Lange, Cecilia Boyce, Bridget Wilson, Clara Silverthorn, Mary Way, Elenore Keenan, Mary Casey, Elizabeth Kirchner, Elizabeth Keena, Mary Luce, Sally Hambleton, Mary Danaher, Ellen King, Zoe Papin, Anna Maloney, Catharine O'riordan, Mary Halligan, Lela Otto, Mary Brown, Leota Buck, Thecla Pielus, Minerva Hackett, Catharine Hackett, Agnes Brown, Catharine Lloyd, Elizabeth Schwaas, Mary Sullivan, Ellen Galen, Alice Farrell, Mary and Genevieve Winston, Delia and Anna Cavenor, Sophia Rheinboldt, Mary Isselam, Margaret Hayes, Mary Cleary, Blanche Parrott, Minerva Lobber, Henrietta Hersey, Emelia Miller, Elizabeth Thomas, Julia Barnes, Mary Mulligan, Ellen Kelly, Alice Farrell, 100 par excellence. Misses Amelia Harris, Pauline Gaynor, Ida Fisk, Mary McGrath, Charline Davis, Mary Birch, Catharine Barrett, Mary Wagonor, Florence Cregier, Elizabeth Wathol, Julia Burgert, Adella Gordon, Alice Morgan, Mary White, Matilda Whiteside.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Frances Kingsfield, Lucy Chilton, Annie McGrath, Mary Hake, Charlotte Van Namee, Mary Ivers, Bridget and Teresa Haney, 100 par excellence. Misses Angela Ewing, Adelaide Kirchner, Addie Geiser, Julia Kingsbury, Mary Lambin, Louise Wood, 100 par excellence.

By an oversight the name of Miss Thecla Pleins was omitted in the list for the Tablet of Honor last week.

—Friendship is a virtuous attachment between two persons. I say it is virtuous, or else I do not use the name. Friendship has esteem for its foundation; it is a mixture of affection and respect.—Laurentie.

—St. Gregory of Nazianzen and St. Basil loved each other, because they esteemed and respected each other mutually. There was, besides, in them an admirable conformity of tastes and an equal ardor for the acquisition of virtue and science. In all their actions they only sought the glory of God; towards that they directed all their labors, their studies, their watchings, their fasts, and the employment of all the faculties of their soul.—Grivy.
—St. Gregory of Nazianzen and St. Basil, when young students, excited each other mutually to do good works, and by a holy emulation forced themselves to try and excel each other in the practice of different exercises of piety.—Gerv.

—Cottle, in his "Life of Coleridge," relates the following amusing incident:—"I led my horse to the stable, where a sad perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty, but after many strenuous attempts I could not remove the collar. In despair I called for assistance, when Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown since the collar was put on; for, he said, 'it was impossible for such a huge os frontis to pass through so narrow an aperture.' Just at this instant a servant girl came near, and understanding the cause of our consternation, 'Ha! master,' said she, 'you don't go about it the right way. You should do this. When turning the collar upside down she slipped it off in a moment to our great consternation and wonderment.'

—A plant possessing natural electrical power is said to have been discovered in Nicaragua, and a short description of it is given in a Belgian horticultural journal. It is a species of "Phytolacca," and has been christened "P. electrica," in consequence of its curious properties, which are so engaging as to cause sensible shocks, mounted a galvanic battery, to the hands of any person attempting to gather a branch. The needle of the compass is affected by proximity to the plant. There is a curious shrub, called the "compass plant," which has long been known to exist in the prairie land of the Western States of North America, and which takes its name from the peculiarity that the edges of the leaves are invariably turned north and south, while its surfaces face east and west. This curious property enables travellers, by simply feeling the leaves, to ascertain their direction in the darkest night, the plant itself having, it is said, a perceptible general inclination toward the pole. The causes of this filicity of position in the leaves has never been discovered; some authorities attributing it to the effect of light on the varying sensitiveness of the two sides of the leaves, while others seek for the reason in electricity. The latter hypothesis has not been generally accepted, but if the alleged discovery of the electrical plant in Nicaragua is authentic, the probability of such an influence being at work in the compass plant is greatly increased.

—Those Jesuits, of whom some of our neighbors have such a holy horror, are very remarkable men, and generally very remarkable scholars. In the recent deaths of one among these, Father Secchi, in 1867. He was commissioned by Pius IX. to complete the trigonometrical survey of the Papal States begun by Bossccvith in 1751. As an observer of solar phenomena Father Secchi's labors have been highly appreciated everywhere. And no astronomer of the present age has done so much as this humble priest to make the world familiar with the solar condition, and laws of that wonderful orb whence it derives life, light and heat. —Lake Shore Visitor.
Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

| Lv. So. Bend—| 6:45 a.m | 6:30 p.m | 5:45 p.m | 5:30 p.m | 5:15 p.m | 4:45 p.m |
| Ar. Niles— | 9:30 a.m | 9:15 a.m | 8:30 a.m | 8:15 a.m | 8:00 a.m | 7:45 a.m |
| Lv. N. Dame— | 7:20 a.m | 7:00 a.m | 6:30 a.m | 6:15 a.m | 6:00 a.m | 5:45 a.m |
| Ar. Niles— | 9:30 a.m | 9:15 a.m | 8:30 a.m | 8:15 a.m | 8:00 a.m | 7:45 a.m |
| Ar. So. Bend— | 7:20 a.m | 7:00 a.m | 6:30 a.m | 6:15 a.m | 6:00 a.m | 5:45 a.m |

**GOING SOUTH.**

| Lv. So. Bend— | 6:45 a.m | 6:30 p.m | 5:45 p.m | 5:30 p.m | 5:15 p.m | 4:45 p.m |
| Ar. Niles— | 9:30 a.m | 9:15 a.m | 8:30 a.m | 8:15 a.m | 8:00 a.m | 7:45 a.m |
| Lv. N. Dame— | 7:20 a.m | 7:00 a.m | 6:30 a.m | 6:15 a.m | 6:00 a.m | 5:45 a.m |
| Ar. Niles— | 9:30 a.m | 9:15 a.m | 8:30 a.m | 8:15 a.m | 8:00 a.m | 7:45 a.m |
| Ar. So. Bend— | 7:20 a.m | 7:00 a.m | 6:30 a.m | 6:15 a.m | 6:00 a.m | 5:45 a.m |

- **Sunday excepted.**
- **Daily.**
- **Saturday and Sunday excepted.**

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Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. A liberal discount allowed on orders of 50 dollars or over. A catalogue of 30 pages sent free of charge.

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**NUMBER OF SPECIMENS**

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| Crystals and fragments. | $5.00 | $10.00 | $25.00 | $50.00 | $100.00 | $150.00 |
| Students' size. | $1.00 | $2.00 | $3.00 | $4.00 | $5.00 | $6.00 |
| Students' size. | $2.00 | $4.00 | $6.00 | $8.00 | $10.00 | $12.00 |
| High School or Acad. size. | $5.00 | $10.00 | $15.00 | $20.00 | $25.00 | $30.00 |
| College size. | $25.00 | $50.00 | $75.00 | $100.00 | $125.00 | $150.00 |

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy,
Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 3, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:35 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:30; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 8:05 p.m.

11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 9:30 p.m.; Cleveland 3:20 p.m.; Buffalo 9:05 a.m.

7:15 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line, arrives at Cleveland 10:00 p.m.; Buffalo 2:20 a.m.

9:12 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 9:30 a.m.; Cleveland 7:30 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:05 p.m.

4:35 and 4:45 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2:45 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 5:40 a.m.

3:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 8 a.m.

4:35 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:30; Chicago 9:50 p.m.

8:05 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago, 11:10 a.m.

4:35 and 8:25 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. EAPP, Ticket Agt., South Bend.

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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

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W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago. Gen. Manager, Chicago.

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Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.

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Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

- Leave at 11.45 a.m. for Leavenworth and Atchison Express, 10 00 a.m., 3 45 p.m.
- Leave at 7.10 a.m. for Omaha, 7.10 a.m. for Kansas City, 2 40 a.m. for Atchison, 6 30 a.m.

A M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, December 26, 1877.

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<td>Ar. Peru</td>
<td>5:10</td>
<td>5:20</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>6:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>8:25 P.M.</td>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>11:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Porte</td>
<td>11:35</td>
<td>11:35</td>
<td>11:35</td>
<td>12:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southward Trains</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>4:30 P.M.</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>8:10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>5:25</td>
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<td>10:25</td>
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<td>11:10</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>12:40</td>
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<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
<td>12:40 A.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JAMES BONNEY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago
AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDEMNED TIME TABLE.
JUNE 24, 1877.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,
Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side).
On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>11:45 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:45 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12.55</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>2:25</td>
<td>7:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>12:50</td>
<td>5:35</td>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>7:13</td>
<td>12:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>3:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:20</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>3:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline,</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>9:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>8:45</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>11:35</td>
<td>11:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>11:50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>2:40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3:45</td>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>4:55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>7:20</td>
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GOING EAST.

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<tr>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>Fast Ex.</th>
<th>Pac. Ex.</th>
<th>Night Ex.</th>
<th>Mall.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Leave</td>
<td>9:10 A.M.</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10:45 A.M.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>9:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>1:30 A.M.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>2:45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>6:50</td>
<td>4:25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>12:05 A.M.</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>6:45</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>6:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ossianville</td>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td>7:10</td>
<td>9:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>11:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>6:25</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>3:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>7:20</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>13:15</td>
<td>3:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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